THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1833. NUMBER 89.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞ *Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

30 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

20 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;
All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞ N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

march 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continue to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall PAPER.

☞ Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞ They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞ The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

May 28, 1833.—tf

J. CHISLETT,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON.
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON.

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ANTI-ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,* where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

BOOKS LOST!

5 VOLUMES of Niles' Register, to wit—16, 18, 22, 23, and 26th volumes.

Also, a number of LAW BOOKS.

☞ Persons who have any of them, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.

W. W. FETTERMAN.

June 4, 1833.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6—tf

TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,

May 24—tf Bayardstown.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester,* corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c.&c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms. April 23—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 2.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having associated in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, will attend to the duties of their Profession in the county of Allegheny and the adjacent counties. Their Office is in the house recently occupied by T. B. Dallas, Esq., in Liberty street, and opposite to Fifth street, where they may, at all times, be consulted on professional business.

JOHN D. MAHON,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

June 4, 1833—tf

Rev. William Jay's Works.

THE Standard Works of the Rev. William Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, comprizing all his works known in this country; and also, several which have not, heretofore, been presented to the American public—from a copy furnished by the author to the publishers: in 3 vols., 8vo., neat sheep. Vol. 1 contains Morning and Evening Exercises; Vol. 2 contains short discourses to be read in families; the Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures; and Prayers: Vol. 3 contains Sermons; Life of Winter; Memoirs of John Clark; A Charge to the Wife of a Minister, and the Wife's Advocate, &c. &c.; and also, a few Polyglott Bibles and Testaments, superbly bound.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

May 31, 1833—tf

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

New Series—Vol. XI., No. 4.—April, 1833.

CONTENTS.

OXY Hydrogen Jet of Professor Hare, claimed by Professor Daniell; Preventing Sparks from Locomotive Engine Flues.

Franklin Institute.—Monthly Conversation Meeting.

American Patents.—List of Patents for October, 1832, with remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.—For Hulling Clover, &c., Faber's; for manufacturing Axes, Collins'; for an improved Plough, Davis's.

Translations.—List of French Patents; Lafonde on the Art of Glass Blowing; Stopcock of Glass Plates; Ivory preserved from becoming yellow.

Selections.—Aiken on Pottery; Diving Operations of Mr. Deane; Booth on Wethersdett's Sheathing for Ships; Comet Steam Engine; Advantages of Railroads; Brown's Gas Vacuum Engine; Iron and Steel, improved when buried in the earth; Hancock's Steam Coach at Brighton; Accident from Hancock's Steam Carriage; Kyan's Process for the Dry Rot; Improved Leading Blocks; Consumption of Silk; Domestic Yeast; Caoutchouc; Hot Air Blast.

Popular Science.—Deceptions by the Concave Mirror, from Brewster's Natural Magic; Magic Lantern, from do.; Tambouring, from do.; Art of Breathing Flame, from do.

Meteorological Observations for February—with a Copperplate.

☞ Subscriptions received by

D. M. HOGAN,
July 2, 1833. 73 Wood street.

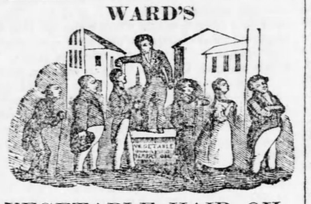
Liberty Street Market.

BUTCHERS, Victualers, and others, are informed, that, by the provisions of an Ordinance, passed the 27th instant, Mondays and Thursdays are declared public market days for the market in Liberty street, where, on those days, Butchers' Meat, Poultry, Vegetables, and all such articles of country produce as are usually brought to market, are exclusively to be sold, and that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, market will be held there in conjunction with the market in the Diamond.

All Farmers and Gardeners, who are in the practice of attending market, are informed that, on Monday next, the 3d of June, the market in Liberty street will be ready for their reception, and that all the stalls on the north side (except two at each end) are *free* for their use and occupancy, for the sale of the products of their farms and gardens, *without any charge therefor whatever*—and they are further informed that the market limits are extended to Pitt street, whereby the country people have a privilege, heretofore denied them, of selling all articles of their produce from their wagons, carts, or sleds, when properly arranged along the curb stones in that part of Liberty street within the market limits.

It is believed that those persons who are disposed to prefer a comfortable and clean market house either to sell or buy in, will find the Liberty street Market, under proper regulations, to comport with their wishes. May 31, 1833.

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

Dr. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,

C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov 3, 1832.

Dr. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,

C. E. ALLEN.

☞ For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

April 30—tf

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May 24, 1833.

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*** The Editor has great pleasure in being able to announce the approbation of many eminent medical gentlemen to the plan of this publication.

THE JOURNAL OF WOMEN,

AND GAZETTE OF HAPPINESS; embracing a History of Women, from Eve down to the present time—their Condition and Treatment in different Countries—Female Capacity—Female Education—Love—Female Health—Courtship—Matrimony—Art of Pleasing—Fashions—Art of Beauty—Anecdotes of Females—Interesting Biographies of eminent Ladies—with Curiosities and Varieties of an extremely interesting nature.

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☞ Editors generally, post masters, and others, are desired to act as agents, and forward subscriptions on the above terms. The Journal will not be sent to a distance without the money is forwarded.

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This publication will present, every year, a large amount of matter, of inestimable value to *both sexes—old and young*, so familiarized, that families, for the trifling cost of 12 1-2 cents, once in twelve months, may be put in possession of truths, facts, and laws, relative to the management and government of the *body* and mind, and an understanding of civil rights, enabling them to grow up with an intimate knowledge of those things, which, if duly practised, will ensure them GOOD HEALTH, (*ninety nine of a hundred earthly blessings, and without which no one can truly enjoy life,*) happiness—A COMPETENT FORTUNE—AND A LONG LIFE TO ENJOY IT.

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*** *Agents will be allowed a liberal commission.*

May 14, 1833.

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500 do. CANDLEWICK;
35 barrels PITCH;
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80 Salted HIDES;
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Pittsburgh, June 11, 1833—tf

20 BARRELS LOUISVILLE LIME—received per Steam Boat Champion, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

May 28, 1833.—tf

FRESH DRUGS, &C.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, *No. 162, Liberty street, opposite Sixth street,* have recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., which they will sell, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.

☞ They have also for sale, Dye stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, &c.

July 5, 1833.—sw1m&w6m.

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THE Subscriber offers for sale, on very accommodating terms, the following tracts of land, in Butler county.

Nos. 234, 235, containing 212 acres each, situate in Cunningham's District, Buffalo township, Butler county.

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The above tracts are very suitable for German settlers and others. They are composed of good upland, with a due proportion of meadow, abounding in good springs of water, and plentifully timbered.

Terms. One third in hands—the balance in three annual instalments.

☞ For further particulars, apply to

JOHN I. KAY.

June 28, 1833—tf Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRIGHTON BRIDGE.

WE, the subscribers, Commissioners named in an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, at the late session, and called 'An Act to authorize the Governor to incorporate sundry Bridge and Turnpike Road Companies, and for other purposes,' in accordance with the provisions of that act, do hereby give notice that books for subscription to the stock for the erection of a BRIDGE over Big Beaver, opposite the town of Brighton, will be opened at the store of JAMES PATTERSON, in Brighton, on the 1st day of August next, and continue open for three days in succession, and from time to time thereafter for two months, unless all the stock be sooner taken.

JAMES PATTERSON,
DAVID HOOPES,
DAVID TOWNSEND,
JOHN C. HUNTER,
JOHN BOLES.

June 21—tIA

PAPER MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, having associated under the firm of C. LUKENS & Co., beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have a Soft Spring Paper Mill in successful operation, three miles from the city of Pittsburgh, where, from the excellence of the situation, which is high, with a free circulation of air, and sufficiently removed from the murky atmosphere of the city, and the long experience of two of the undersigned (Lysle & Tilton) in the manufacturing of Paper, they feel confident of offering to the public Paper not inferior to any made in the western country. The subscribers have a Paper Warehouse, at No. 134 Liberty street, near St. Clair street, where will be always kept on hand,

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PAPERS,

Which will be offered at very reasonable prices.

☞ Orders from the country, or elsewhere, thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Rags, Scraps, &c. purchased at

POETRY.

From the London Metropolitan, for June.

THE WIDOW'S RESOLUTION.

"The prose of her practice accords not with the poetry of her profession.—*C. Lamb, Esq.*

Dear friend, *to oblige you* alone,
I have cast off my sable array,
My weeds have quite dear to me grown,
I have worn them a year and a day;
You have deck'd me in satin and gold,
But your labor is really in vain,
For you oft by myself have been told,
That I never shall marry again!

It befits not a mourner to wear
This hat, looped with feathers and pearls,
(Though I own I am pleased that my hair
Has not *quite* forgotten its curls.)
There is style in this robe I confess,
But I wish it were somewhat more plain;
What to me are the follies of dress?
I'm resolved not to marry again!

I've received fifty cards at the least,
The season begins to be gay,
How lucky the dear, dear deceased
Went off in the middle of May!
'Twas just like him—how long will my mind
His considerate kindness retain;
Oh! why did he leave me behind?
I'm resolved not to marry again!

Is the Opera filled? can it boast
That with stars it is thickly beset?
Whose cadence enraptures the most?
And whose is the best pirouette?
May I hope Taglioni to see,
Or does wedlock her bounding restrain?
But alas! what is wedlock to me?
I'm resolved not to marry again!

Some belles must have faded, I fear ——
Have new ones appeared in their room?
Don't you think that this last quiet year
Has done much for *my* plumpness and bloom?
Oh! how my return will annoy
My rival, that prim Lady Jane;
Poor thing! she will welcome with joy
My resolve not to marry again.

Do the beaux, whom my eyes used to pierce,
Remember, and talk of me oft?
Are the Colonel's mustachios as fierce,
And the smiles of the Viscount as soft?
Does Lord William, my pet cavalier,
Expect me with joy or with pain?
Does he mention with hope or with fear,
The chance of my wedding again?

Hark, the carriage has come to the door,
Now, remember, I deem it but right
To insist you'll not take me to more
Than *two* quiet parties to night;
I have really no spirits to roam,
You'll a sombre companion obtain,
But take notice, *you* forc'd me from home—
I intend not to marry again!

To morrow, precisely at four,
Pray call at my house without fail,
I'll drive in the Park for an hour,
Wrapt up in a Chantilly veil;
It is painful to quit my retreat,
But a dignified grief I'll maintain;
And though thousands should die at my feet,
I'm resolved not to marry again!

M. A.

From the New York American, July 9.

Mr. Biddle's Address on laying the foundation stone of the Girard College, near Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., will be found in our columns to day, and read with interest and admiration. The topics so judiciously selected, and eloquently enforced by the speaker, are of public concernment and general application; for although the immediate objects of the bounty of Mr. Girard are to be selected from the single State of Pennsylvania, the efforts of that bounty will be felt throughout our whole land in the race of thoroughly educated men, who will be thus rescued from the sufferings, exposures, and temptations of orphanage. For it cannot be too often repeated, nor too urgently enforced, that, in our land, and with our free institutions, more than any where else, is education both a duty and power; *and they only are the true friends of the people, who strive in all ways for their solid instruction—disdaining to minister to their passions or their prejudices, but seeking always to appeal to, and when opportunity offers, to enlighten their understanding.*

THE GIRARD COLLEGE.

ADDRESS,

By Nicholas Biddle, Esq., Chairman of the Trustees of the Girard College for Orphans, pronounced by request of the Building Committee, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the edifice, July 4th, 1833.

Fellow Citizens:—We have now witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the Girard College for Orphans. That stone, simple, massive, and enduring, fit emblem of the structure to be reared from it, and of the man whose name it bears, has been deposited in its final resting place. The earth received it. To morrow the earth will cover it. Ours are the last eyes which shall look upon it, and hereafter it will lie in its silent repose, unmoved by all the revolutions of the changing world above it.

And yet from out that depth is to rise the spirit which may more influence the destiny of ourselves and our children, than all else the world now contains. The seed that has been planted is of the tree of knowledge—that growth which gives to existence all that renders it attractive—flowers for our early youth—fruits in maturer life, and shelter for declining years. It is that knowledge, which, trampling down in its progress the dominion of brutal force, and giving to intellect its just ascendancy, has at length become the master power of the world. No people can now be distinguished, or prosperous, or truly great, but by the diffusion of knowledge—and in the stirring competition of the roused spirits of our time, the first glory and the highest success must be assigned to the best educated nation. If this be true in our relations abroad, it is far more true at home. Our institutions have boldly ventured to place the whole power of the country in the hands of the people at large, freed from all the great restraints which in other countries were deemed necessary. In doing this, their reliance is entirely on the general intelligence and education of the community, without which such institutions can have neither permanence nor value. Their brilliant success has hitherto justified that confidence, but as our population becomes concentrated into denser masses, with more excited passions and keener wants, the corrective influence of instruction becomes daily more essential. The education then of the people which elsewhere is desirable or useful, becomes with us essential to the enjoyment, as well as to the safety of our institutions. Our general equality of rights would be unavailing without the intelligence to understand and to defend them—our general equality of power would be dangerous, if it enabled an ignorant mass to triumph by numercial force over the superior intelligence which it envied—our universal right to political distinction, unless the people are qualified for it by education, becomes a mere abstraction, exciting only an abortive ambition. While, therefore, to be uneducated and ignorant, is in other countries a private misfortune, in ours it is a public wrong; and the great object to which statesmen should direct their objects is to elevate the standard of public instruction to the level—the high table land—of our institutions. It is thus that this day has been appropriately chosen for the present solemnity.

It is fit that the anniversary of that day when our ancestors laid the broad foundations of our public liberties—on that day when our countrymen, throughout this prosperous empire, are enjoying the blessings which these institutions confer—we, in our sphere of duty, should commence this great work, so eminently adapted to secure and perpetuate them.

This truth no man felt with a deeper conviction than our distinguished fellow citizen, whose history and whose design in founding this institution, may aptly occupy, for a few moments, our attention.

Of these, now that the tomb has dissipated all the illusion which once surrounded them, we can speak with the impartiality of history; and here, on this chosen spot, the scene of his future fame, we may freely bestow on his memory the homage which his unassuming nature would have shunned while living.

We all remember, and most of us knew him.—Plain in appearance, simple in manners, frugal in all his habits, his long life was one unbroken succession of intense and untiring industry. Wealthy, yet without indulging in the ordinary luxuries which wealth may procure—a stranger to the social circle—indifferent to political distinction—with no apparent enjoyment except in impelling and regulating the multiplied occupations of which he was the centre—whose very relaxation was only variety of labor, he passed from youth to manhood, and finally to extreme old age, the same unchanged, unvarying model of judicious and successful enterprize. At length, men began to gaze with wonder on this mysterious being, who, without any of the ordinary stimulants to exertion, urged by neither his own wants, nor the wants of others—with riches already beyond the hopes of avarice, yet persevered in this unceasing scheme of accumulation; and possessing so much, strove to possess more as anxiously as if he possessed nothing. They did not know that under this cold exterior, and aloof in that stern solitude of his mind, with all that seeming indifference to the world and the world's opinions, he still felt the deepest sympathy for human affliction, and nursed a stronger, yet a far nobler and wiser ambition, to benefit mankind, than ever animated the most devoted follower of that world's applause. His death first revealed, that all this accumulation of his laborious and prolonged existence, was to be the inheritance of us and of our children—that for our and their comfort, the city of his adoption was to be improved and embellished, and, above all, that for their advancement in science and in morals, were to be dedicated the fruits of his long years of toil.

It required the self denial of no common mind to resist the temptation of being himself the witness and the administrator of this bounty, and to have abstained from enjoying the applause of his grateful countrymen, who would have acknowledged with affectionate respect, the benefits which they derived from him. Yet even this secret and prospective munificence must have had its charm for a mind like his; and we may well imagine that the deep and retired stillness of his spirit was often soothed with the visions of the lasting good, and perhaps, too, of the posthumous glory, which he was preparing. Such contemplations he might well indulge, for to few have they been so fully realized. From the moment that foundation stone touched the earth, the name of Girard was beyond oblivion. From this hour, that name is destined to survive to the latest posterity, and while letters and the arts exist, he will be cited as the man who, with a generous spirit, and a sagacious foresight, bequeathed, for the improvement of his fellow men, the accumulated earnings of his life. He will be remembered in all future times by the emphatic title with which he chose to be designated, and with which he commences his will—a title by which we ourselvss may proudly recognize him as "Stephen Girard, of the city of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Merchant and Mariner"—the author of a more munificent act of enlightened charity than was ever performed by any other human being.

His will, indeed, be the most durable basis of all human distinction—a wise benevolence in the cause of letters. The ordinary charity which feeds or clothes the distressed, estimable as it is, relieves only the physical wants of the sufferer. But the enlightened beneficence which looks deeper into the wants of our nature—which not merely prolongs existence, but renders that existence a blessing, by pouring into these recesses of sorrow the radiance of moral and intellectual cultivation—this it is which forms the world's truest benefactor, and confers the most enduring of all fame. His glory is the more secure, because the very objects of that benevolence are enabled to repay with fame the kindness which sustains them.

It is not unreasonable to conjecture that in all future times, there will probably be in existence many thousand men who will owe to Girard the greatest of all blessings, a virtuous education; men who will have been rescued from want and perhaps from vice, and armed with power to rise to wealth and distinction. Among them will be found some of the best educated citizens, accomplished scholars, intelligent mechanics, distinguished artists, and the most prominent statesmen. In the midst of their prosperity, such men can never forget the source of it, nor will they ever cease to to mingle with their prayers and to commemorate with their labors, the name of their great benefactor. What human being can be insensible to the happiness of having caused such a succession of good through remote ages, or not feel that such applause is more grateful than all the shouts which ever rose from the bloodiest field of battle, and worth all the vulgar fame of a hundred conquests!

The general design and the resources of the institution are proportioned to its purposes, and characteristic of him who did nothing which he did not do well.

After the building shall have been completed, there will remain the annual income of two millions of dollars, now yielding $102,000, and if these funds should be inadequate for all the orphans applying for admission, the income of nearly all the remainder of the estate is to be appropriated to the erection of as many new buildings as his square in the city would have contained. So that in general, it may be stated with reasonable confidence, that when all the buildings are ready for the reception of the pupils, there will be available for the maintenance of the institution, an income of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, which may be increased to at least two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

These ample funds are to be devoted to the maintenance and education of "poor male white orphan children." Of all the classes of human indigence there are none more helpless and none more entitled to our sympathies than these children of misfortune. They have lost their natural protectors. The arms which have hitherto embraced and sustained them, have been folded in death. They began life in comfort, perhaps in affluence; but now they stand alone, abandoned and helpless, to struggle against the world's coldness, with precarious means of subsistence, with no means of instruction, and treading on that narrow and slippery verge which too often separates want from crime. From this friendless condition they are rescued by the benevolence of Girard, who not merely provides the means of subsistence, but redressing the wrongs of fortune, raises them at once in the scale of being, and qualifies them to be useful members of that society which they would otherwise disturb or corrupt.

How wide the limits of that benevolence may be, it is impossible to conjecture. If the imperfection of language suggests a doubt as to the degree of destitution which makes an "orphan," the greater weakness of our nature forces upon us the melancholy inquiry—What child is there who may not be a poor orphan? Who is there indeed among us whose children may not yet need the blessings of this institution? Let none of us in the confidence of prosperity deem his own offspring secure. Alas! all our prosperity is so vain and shadowy, and misfortune is so constantly in ambush to assail us, that it were presumptuous in any of us to suppose himself beyond the reach of vicissitudes, which would render such an institution the happiest refuge for his children. Yes, fellow citizens, this college is our own; the property of us all. It is intended to remedy misfortunes to which we are all equally liable. And it should be a source of great consolation to each of us, that if, in the ever varying turns of human life, misfortune should overtake, and death surprize us, they who bear our names, and are destined to be the fathers of our descendants, will here find a home where they may be prepared for future usefulness, and become in turn the protectors and support of their more helpless relatives.

Hereafter, thanks to the bounty of Girard, every father among us may, on his death bed, enjoy the reflection, that although unprovided with fortune, there is secured to his sons that which is at once the means of fortune, and far better than the amplest fortune without it—a good education. This consideration, if any such incentive were wanting, may serve to stimulate the sense of public duty in those who administer the institution, to render it worthy of their own children.

For this purpose, happily, it is only necessary to fulfil the design of the founder, which provides ample means and expressly enjoins the employment of them, to give every kind of liberal and useful instruction.

They would much err, who, comparing this institution with any ordinary standard, regard it as an Alms House, or a Poor House, in which a certain number of pauper boys, housed together, to be kept from harm, are to receive some hasty rudiments of instruction, and then to be thrust out on the world to make way for a similar swarm of unfortunate children. By no means. The comprehensive benevolence of Girard looked to a higher and better things. It is not a poor school, nor a charity school, nor a free school, in their ordinary acceptation. It is, as he denominates it, a "College." The peremptory prohibition that "no distinctive dress should ever be worn," reveals his purpose that these youths shall not be designated as objects of remark or contempt by their cotemporaries—that they shall be distinguished only by their conduct, and shall not wear the livery even of charity. The instruction too required, is of the highest character, embracing almost every thing worthy of being studied in the circle of human knowledge. "They shall be instructed," says he, "in the various branches of a sound education, comprehending reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, navigation, surveying, practical mathematics, astronomy, natural, chemical, and experimental philosophy, the French and Spanish languages—(I do not forbid, but I do not recommend the Greek and Latin languages)—and such other learning and science as the capacities of the several scholars may merit or warrant."

This excludes nothing—nay, it embraces every thing necessary to form a well educated man. How far this instruction is to be carried—whether when the degrees of talent and disposition come to be analysed, some are to be instructed up to the point of their appropriate capacity, while the more intelligent and more diligent are to be carried into the higher regions of science, are questions of future administrations, to be decided by experience. But it is manifest that all the means of education, thorough, perfect education, are to be provided; that every facility for the acquisition of knowledge should be at hand; nor is there any reason why the Girard College—liberally endowed beyond all example—should not be superior to any existing establishment, in the talents of its professors or the abundance of its means of instruction: and with the blessing of God, so it shall be. There shall be collected within these walls all that the knowledge and research of men have accumulated to enlighten and improve the minds of youth. It will be the civil Westpoint of this country, where all the sciences which minister to men's happiness, and all the arts of peace, may be thoroughly and practically taught. Its success will naturally render it the model for other institutions—the centre of all improvement in things taught no less than in the art of teaching them—the nursery of instructors as well as pupils; thus, not merely accomplishing the direct benefit of those to whom its instruction extends, but irradiating by its example the whole circumference of human knowledge.

To this intellectual cultivation will be added that, without which all instruction is valueless, and all learning the mere ability for evil—that moral discipline which makes men virtuous and happy at their own firesides. "My desire is," says he, "that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instil into the minds of the scholars, the pure principles of morality, so that on their entrance into active life, they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence towards their fellow creatures and a love of truth, sobriety, and industry." When this harmony between the heart and the understanding ceases, mere knowledge is a curse, and men become intellectual statues, with the perfect forms of manly exterior, but cold, and selfish, and worthless to the community which endures them. Our youth too will not fail to be deeply imbued with that enthusiastic devotion to republican government, and that knowledge of his public rights and duties, which should form the basis of the American character. It is thus that the founder strictly enjoins, "that by every proper means, a pure attachment to our republican institutions, and to the sacred rights of conscience as guarantied by our own happy constitution, shall be formed and fostered in the minds of the scholars."

Nor need there be any dread that such an education will disqualify them for their pursuits in after life. In this country all pursuits are open to all men, nor need the humblest citizen despair of the highest honors of the republic. They err who suppose that because men are instructed, they may desert the ordinary walks of employment. There never can be such an over education of the mass of the people. Men labor not for a want of knowledge, but for want of bread. The cultivation of the mind, like the cultivation of the soil, only renders it more productive, and knowledge becomes the best auxiliary to industry by rendering the laborer more intelligent and more ambitious to excel. The youths thus instructed will go forth into the various pursuits of life, many of which are in their nature mechanical; but they will begin with the disposition and the power not merely to excel in them, but to rise beyond them; and they will emerge from their workshops, as their countrymen Franklin, and Rittenhouse, and Godfrey, and Fulton did before them reaching all the distinctions of the State which may be honorably won, by talents and character.

That the scene of so many blessings may be appropriate to them, it is intended to make this struture worthy of its great object;—worthy of the name of its founder, and of the city which he was so anxious to embellish. Among the sciences most needed in this country, where individual wealth is hastening to indulge its taste, and where every state and city and country requires extensive public buildings, is architecture. Indispensable in the rudest forms of life, it becomes the highest ornament of the most enlightened. In every stage of its progress, the style of its public works displays the character of the notion which rears them. Disproportioned and grotesque among a coarse and unlettered people—in nations more advanced, often over ornamented with the gaudy profusion and the caprices of tasteless wealth—it is only when sustained by the public spirit of a community, at once enlightened and generous, that architecture attains its highest glory—a refined simplicity. Of that perfection it is proposed that this structure shall present a model, the equal at least of similar works in any other country, and not unworthy of the best days of antiquity—a structure which will at once gratify the honorable pride of every citizen of the U. States, and form the best study for all the branches of industry connected with architecture.

The enjoyment of so many advantages devolves on us, fellow citizens, the duty of great care and vigilance to preserve them.

After bestowing upon our city this rich inheritance, Girard adds this emphatic declaration. "In relation to the organization of the College and its appendages, I leave necessarily many details to the Mayor, Alderman, and Citizens of Philadelphia, and I do so with the more confidence, as, from the nature of my bequests and the benefit to result from them, I trust that my fellow citizens of Philadelphia will observe and evince special care and anxiety in selecting members for their City Councils and other Agents."

That the generous confidence with which he has thus committed to us the execution of his great designs, should never be betrayed, we owe equally to the name of the founder and to the interests of our posterity; as the whole value of this institution will depend entirely on the administration of it. For myself and my colleagues, to whom the high honor has been assigned of sharing in that administration, I can only say, fellow citizens, that we have assumed the trust with the deepest sense of its responsibility, and a determination to execute it in the spirit of enlightened benevolence which animated the founder; and we shall, in our turn, retire from it, with the hope that our fair city may always find successors who to equal zeal, add greater ability to serve it.

Under such auspices, we confidently trust that all the expectations of the founder will be realized. With this delightful anticipation, we now invoke the blessing of God on this great undertaking.

In the name of *Stephen Girard, of the City of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Merchant and Mariner*, we lay the foundation of this *Girard College, for Orphans*. We dedicate it to the cause of CHARITY, which not only feeds and clothes the destitute, but wisely confers the greatest blessings on the greatest sufferers;

To the cause of *Education*, which gives to human life its chief value;

To the cause of *Morals*, without which knowledge were worse than unavailing; and, finally,

To the cause of our *Country*, whose service is the noblest object to which knowledge and morals can be devoted.

Long may this structure stand, in its majestic simplicity, the pride and admiration of our latest posterity; long may it continue to yield its annual harvest of educated and moral citizens to adorn and to defend our country. Long may each successive age enjoy its still increasing benefits, when time shall have filled its halls with the memory of the mighty dead who have been reared within them, and shed over its outward beauty the mellowing hues of a thousand years of renown.

Sketch of the Proposed Building.

The College is located on a tract of land containing forty five acres, formerly known by the name of Peel Hall, situated on the Ridge Road, 1 1-4 mile from the city. This estate was purchased from Mr. William Parker, by Mr. Girard, a short time before his death, for the purposes of the College.

The building is peripteral, being 160 feet front, by 217 feet on the flank, including the porticoes.

The columns are 6 feet in diameter at the base, and 54 feet 6 inches high, including capitals and bases.

The order is Grecian Corinthian, from the monument of Lysicrates, or Lantern of Demosthenes, at Athens.

The superstructure reposes on a basement, in the form of a truncated pyramid, composed of 12 steps surrounding the whole building. The passage between the columns and the walls of the cell is 15 feet.

All the columns, entablature, and pediment, are to be composed of white, and the cell of light blue marble. The floors, and stairways, are also to be composed of marble.

The vestibules are each 26 by 48 feet: they are ornamented with 16 rich Ionic columns, antæ, and entablature, supporting a ceiling embellished with lacunari.

Each story contains 4 rooms, 50 feet square in the clear. The 2 rooms across the south end of the first story, are divided from each other by marble columns and entablature of the Corinthian order, so that they may be used as one room, for the purpose of exhibitions, &c.

The whole building is to be heated by means of furnaces placed in the cellar.

The college is located parallel with the city streets, fronting the south. The land, at the base of the building, is 26 feet above the reservoir at Fair Mount. The whole height of the edifice is 97 feet, making the elevation of the roof 123 feet above the said reservoir.

From the Baltimore American.

THE WHALE FISHERY.

This important branch of American commerce is principally prosecuted from Nantucket and New Bedford, although other eastern ports, including Hudson, on the North River, likewise participate in it. About 2,000 seamen are constantly employed by the Nantucket ships. In 1832, they produced 31,000 barrels of oil, those of New Bedford 67,000 barrels, and those of Newport 4,120 barrels. The Boston Journal remarks that it is not a trade of recent date in America, and particularly in Massachusetts. From 1771 to 1775, Massachusetts employed annually 183 vessels, of 13,820 tons, in the northern, and 121 vessels, of 14,026 tons, in the southern fishery. These were the first to prosecute the fishery in the Southern Atlantic, on the coasts of Africa and Brazil, and led the way into the Pacific seas.

"Look at the manner," says Burke, (1774) "in which the New England people carry on the whale fishery. While we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's bay and Davis's straits—while we are looking for them beneath the arctic circle, we hear that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen Serpent of the South Falkland islands, which seemed too remote and too romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting place for their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them than the accumulated winter of both the poles. We learn that, while some of them draw the line or strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude, and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil."

The class of ships which visit Brazil and Africa for the common whale, average about 325 tons each, and about 25 men, and are absent from 8 to 12 months. They amount to 60,000 tons burden, and carry 3,000 men. The ships fitted out for the spermaceti Pacific fishery, are from 300 to 500 tons burden, and are absent between two and three years. Their number is between 150 and 200, of over 60,000 tons, and carrying near 5,000 men.—The American Cyclopædia states that the whole amount of tonnage of this class is about 40,000; number of seamen engaged, 3,000. The quantity of sperm. oil brought home in 1815, was 3,944 barrels; in 1820, 34,700; in 1825, 62,240, and in 1830, 106,800. The quantity of whale or black oil brought in in 1830, was about 115,000 barrels; of whalebone, about 120,000 lbs. The sperm. oil is chiefly used at home; and 2,500,000 pounds of sperm. candles are made, employing about thirty manufactories. The whale oil and whale bone are chiefly exported to Europe. From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, May 4, 1832, it appears that for the year ending Sept. 30, 1831, there were exported whale and other fish oil to the value of $554,440; spermaceti oil to the value of $53,526; whale bone to the value of $133,842, and spermaceti candles to the valve of $217,830.

We welcome the second of the series of the *Bridgewater Treatises* on the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God as manifested in the Creation; all of which Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard have undertaken to furnish. The present is a duodecimo on "The Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man, principally with reference to the supply of his wants and the exercise of his intellectual faculties." The author is Dr. John Kidd, F. R. S., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford. The learned Doctor investigates, with suitable ability, the physical condition of Man; his physical character; the powers of the Human Hand considered as a corporeal organ; the brain considered as the organ of the Intellectual faculties; the nervous system of animals in general; then—the adaptation of the Atmosphere to the wants of man; of Minerals to his physical condition; of Vegetables and Animals to the same; and finally, the adaptation of the External World to the exercise of the Intellectual faculties of Man. These heads convey an idea of the importance and interest of the contents of the volume. Much scientific information, which all readers may understand, is regularly combined with the disquisitions.—*Nat. Gaz.*

It had been objected to the doctrine of Copernicus, that, were it true, Venus should appear sometimes horned like the moon. To this he answered by admitting the conclusion, and averring that, should we ever be able to see its actual shape, it *would* appear so. It is easy to imagine with what force the application would strike every mind when the telescope confirmed this prediction, and showed the planet just as both the philosopher and his objectors had agreed it ought to appear. The history of science affords perhaps only one instance analogous to this. When Dr. Hutton expounded his theory of the consolidation of rocks by the application of heat, at a great depth below the bed of the ocean, and especially of that of marble by actual fusion; it was objected that whatever might be the case with others, with calcareous or marble rocks, at least, it was impossible to grant such a cause of consolidation, since heat decomposes their substance and converts it into quicklime, by driving off the carbonic acid, and leaving a substance perfectly infusible, and incapable even of agglutination by heat. To this he replied, that the pressure under which the heat was applied would prevent the escape of the carbonic acid; and that, being retained, it might be expected to give that fusibility to the compound which the simple quicklime wanted. The next generation saw this anticipation converted into an observed fact, and verified by the direct experiments of Sir James Hall, who actually succeeded in melting marble, by retaining its carbonic acid under violent pressure.—*Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

The Blind.—From a highly interesting article on this subject in the North American Review for July, we learn that the proportion of this unfortunate class to the whole population, varies considerably in different parts of the world. In the centre of Europe it is about one to 800; in Austria, one to 845; in Switzerland, one to 747. Farther north the proportion is less; in Denmark it is one to 1000; in Prussia one to 900; in France, one to 1050; in England a very little less. "Egypt is the country of the blind, par excellence." Some writers say they are one to 100; others, one to 300, which the Reviewer supposes is nearest the truth. He ascribes the cause to the fine sandy dust with which the air is continually filled in Egypt; and which, he says, was such as to render useless in a short time the first cotton machinery sent out from England for the Pacha Mehemet Ali.

As to the United States, the Reviewer cites and explodes, as we think, a recent Philadelphia estimate, which makes the whole number of our blind about 5000, and the number of the Massachusetts blind 218; whereas they are known to be over 400. He puts the total in this country at 7000, which we are inclined to take for a more accurate account than the other, though not precisely for one of the suggestions deduced—that "there seems to be no sufficient reason why this country should be exempt from the laws which operate upon others under the same latitude and with the same climate." It does appear to us, that a sufficient reason is to be found in the fact furnished elsewhere by the learned Reviewer, that "the poor are more exposed to the causes of blindness than the rich." Hence he explains that there are more blind among the blacks in this country than among the whites, it being with the former one to 1584, and with the latter only one to 2650, according to the Philadelphia estimate,) which he cites without objection.

It appears from the sum total itself, given by the Reviewer, that the proportion of the blind to the whole population here is one to 2000, or half as great as in Denmark and England. And this, if we mistake not, does indicate, according to the principle above stated, as strikingly as any other fact within our knowledge, the superiority in the condition of the mass of the American people over that of at least all the foreigners mentioned above. No other circumstance would seem "sufficient to exempt us" from the common laws of latitude and climate."—*Bost. Mercant. Journal.*

Origin of our Navy.—The first provision for a Naval Establishment, under the present Constitution, is contained in act of Congress, of March 27, 1794, which was passed in consequence of the depredations committed by Barbary Corsairs on our commerce. That act authorized President Washington to provide, by purchase or otherwise, for the employment of four ships, of 44 guns each, and two of 36. It also provided that in case a peace should take place between those freebooters and the United States, no further proceedings should be had under the act. Peace was concluded in 1795, before the ships were built. But in the following years, an act was passed authorizing the President to continue the construction and equipment of two frigates, of 44 guns, and one of 76, and these, the frigates Constitution, United States, and Constellation, President Adams was empowered to man and send to sea by act passed soon after his inauguration.

The management of the Navy was originally entrusted to the Secretary of War: the office of the Secretary of the Navy was not created until April, 1798.—*Boston Atlas.*

Mr. Webster.—The uniform civility and respect with which Mr. Webster has been treated in his western journey, must afford great gratification to his friends, as well as to himself. His progress has been attended with no parade or ostentation; —he has had no train of attendants or trumpet blowers;—there has been no strife between parties to see who could make the greatest display, or manifest the most profound devotion to honors or office. The marks of attention which Mr. Webster has received have been unpremeditated and voluntary. They have been a free will offering of a virtuous community to exalted talents, unimpeachable integrity, and great public services. Probably a large portion of those who have united in paying their respects to him, have considered themselves as attached to a different political party from that to which he belonged: but having witnessed his great efforts for preserving the Union and the Constitution, they have, with a laudable degree of liberality, acknowledged his services and his patriotism, without stopping to inquire to what party he belonged.

There is something extremely imposing, as well as gratifying, in this tribute to merit. Mr. Webster has done more to expound and establish the true principles of the Constitution, on several important subjects, than any individual who has ever been called upon to discuss the principles of that instrument, in either house of Congress, since the establishment of the government. This, if not acknowledged, is felt, and cannot be gainsayed. These efforts of Mr. Webster, having in view no personal objects, and no interests of any party, but looking solely to the welfare and character of the nation, the safety of the constitution, and the permanency of the Union, have been spread through the country, and produced a deep and lasting impression upon the public mind; and it is for this kind of merit that he is met, when traveling in a plain and unostentatious manner, with such frank cordiality, and treated with such great respect. This demonstration of civility is not produced by the glare of office, for Mr. Webster holds no office, nor by the hope of enjoying the benefits of patronage, for he has none to bestow. It is the tribute paid to distinguished talents, and equally distinguished public services; and is equally honorable to both parties.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

National Mementos.—In the English House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor is seated on a wool sack, that the importance of the woollen manufacture, the great staple of that country, may be indelibly impressed on the public mind.

When the first Congress met, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it was in contemplation, but afterwards abandoned, to have the seats of each delegation wrought with some device, descriptive of the staples of their several States, viz:

New Hampshire, to be represented by a pine tree;
Massachusetts, by a barrel of fish;
Rhode Island, a hamper of cheese;
Connecticut, an ox;
New York, a hogshead of flax seed;
New Jersey, a bundle of flax;
Pennsylvania, a bag of wheat;
Delaware, a bag of wool;
Maryland, pig and bar iron;
Virginia, a hogshead of tobacco;
North Carolina, a barrel of tar;
South Carolina, a bag of cotton;
Georgia, a barrel of rice.—*Boston Atlas.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

POLITICAL FANATICISM.

The following were among the Toasts drunk at Columbia, the seat of government of South Carolina, on the 4th, at a dinner given "by the Richland Whigs, and Richland Light Dragoons."

"The President of the United States: (Received in silence: a number rose, and proposed the following amendment, which was warmly adopted and drank with applause:) whose power and profligacy has been such as to disgrace the hero of New Orleans!"

"Andrew Jackson: A political lunatic, exempt from responsibility for his acts, and dependent for their propriety or folly *entirely* upon the sanity of his keepers."!!

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

"By Capt. T. Stark, (of the Cavalry.) The Proclamation, written by a slave, signed by a knave, and approved of only by sycophants and parasites."

"By Dr. Edward Fisher. The triumphal entry of Gen. Blowbladder and his kitchen cabinet, among the lick spittles of the North—a sorry scene of mutual degradation!"

By J. W. Geiger, (a guest.) The Compromise —The line is drawn, we have advanced to it, we rest upon our arms."

"By Sergeant W. Stanley. Benedict Arnold and Andrew Jackson—History has consigned one already to *infamy*—Posterity will add the additional appellation of the Tyrant to the Traitor!!"

"By Ed. W. Johnston, of the Whigs. The three parricides—Drayton, Mitchell, and Blair: one driveler and two drunkards. Let their names, in this State, be held forever infamous; nor uttered, by the honorable and brave, except with curses and scorn!!"

"By Mr. B. H. Johnson, President Jackson.
Let slaves bow down and kiss his toes,
Freemen defy—and pull his nose!!!"

SEA SERPENT.

The following description of a Sea Serpent is copied from Fenno's United States Gazette, of August 17, 1793.

"Portland, August 3, 1793.

"*Sea Monster.*—Captain Crabtree, who lately arrived at Frenchman's bay, and now in this town, gives the following, the authenticity of which may be depended on:—

"On the 20th of June last, being on my passage from the West Indies, in the morning, having just made Mount Desart Island, distant nearly ten leagues, I suddenly got sight of a Serpent of an enormous size, swimming on the surface of the Ocean, its head elevated about 6 or 8 feet out of water, rather prone forward. That part of the body which was out of water, I judged to be about the size of a barrel in circumference, but the head was larger, having some resemblance to a horse's. According to the most accurate computation, which I made in my mind of his length, I think it could not be less than from 55 to 60 feet, and perhaps longer. That part of the body which was not elevated, but of which I had a distinct view several times, was larger than the part out of water. The body was of a dark brown. I was within two hundred yards of it, nearly an hour, during which time, as it discovered no inclination to molest us, myself and the whole crew observed it with the minutest attention; nor was its attention less fixed on us. The eye was perfectly black, sharp, and piercing. I was so near it as to observe clearly that there were no fins nor external appendages to the body; but that its motion was by the writhing of the body, like other serpents. During the time it was with us, several flocks of birds drew near, which it eyed very narrowly. I observed in it the greatest agility and quickness of motion."

"There is no doubt but this is one of the two which have been seen in these parts. All accounts agree respecting their size and appearance. Two of them (perhaps the same) were once seen on the shore of the Cranberry Islands, but immediately took to the water on being discovered.—They are the first ever seen in our seas, that we have any account of, though they have been seen on the coast of Norway more than 100 feet in length."

A letter of March, 1781, from Captain Little, of our Navy, to Mr. Bradford, states that in May, 1780, as he was lying in Broad Bay (Penobscot,) in a public armed ship, he discovered, at sunrise, a large Serpent, coming down the Bay on the surface of the water. The cutter was manned and armed; he went himself in the boat; and when within one hundred feet of the Serpent, the marines were ordered to fire on him; but before they could make ready, he plunged into the water. He was not less than 45 or 50 feet long; the largest diameter of his body was supposed to be 15 inches; and his head, nearly the size of that of a man, he carried four or five feet out of water. He wore every appearance of a black snake. He was afterwards pursued, but they never came nearer to him than a quarter of a mile. A Mr. Joseph Kent, of Marshfield, says Captain Little, saw a like animal at the same place in the year 1751, which was longer and larger than the main boom of his sloop, of 85 tons. He observed him within ten or twelve yards of his vessel.—*Nat. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*Connecticut.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Bridgeport Bank	2
Philadelphia Banks	do	Conn. Bk. & Branch	do
Bank of Delaware co.	½	Conn. R. B'nk'ng Co.	do
Bank of Chester co.	do	Hartford Bank	do
Montgomery county	do	Fair. Co. Bk. & Br.	do
Germantown	do	Middletown Bank	do
Bank of Middletown	do	N. Haven City Bk.	do
Northumberland	do	Mechanics' Bank	do
Bank of Reading	do	Phœnix Bk. & Bran.	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	U. Bank, N. London	do
Chambersburgh	do	*New Jersey.*	
Gettysburgh	do	Com. Bk. Perth Am.	1½
Carlisle Bank	do	Farm. Bk. Mt. Holly	do
Columb. Bridge Co.	do	People's Bk. Patterson	do
Doylestown Bank	do	Mech. Bk. Newark	do
Easton Bank	do	Newark Ins. Com.	do
Erie Bank	do	State Bk. at Elizabt'n	do
Farm'rs Bucks B. co	do	do Camden	do
Lancaster Bank	do	do Morristw'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	do Newark	do
Lebanon	do	do N. Bruns.	do
Harrisburgh	do	Sussex Bk. Newton	do
Mon. Bk. Brownsv'lle	do	*Delaware.*	
Miner's Bk Pottsville	do	Bank of Delaware	½
Northampton	do	Bank of Smyrna	do
Wyoming, Wilksb.	do	Com. Bk. Delaware	do
York Bank	do	Wilming. & Brand.	do
New York.		*Maryland.*	
City Banks	1	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Albany B's	1½	Frederick co. Bank	½
Auburn	2	Bk. of Westminster	do
Bank of Buffalo	do	Hagerstown Bank	do
Chenango at Norwich	do	Susq. Br. Co. P. De.	1½
Bk of Genesee, Batav.	do	Bank of Salisbury	2
Geneva	do	*District of Columbia.*	
Bank of Ithica	do	Bank of Alexandria	½
Rochester	do	Farm. Bank of do.	do
Bk of Monroe at do.	do	Bk. of Potomac at do	do
Newburgh & branch.	do	Bk. of Washington	do
Bk of Or. co. at Gosh.	do	Patriotic Bank do	do
Bk. of Poughkeepsie	1½	Bank of Metropolis	do
Bk. of Troy & branch.	2	Farm. & Me. B. Geo.	do
Bk. of Utica & do.	do	U. Bk. of Georgetw'n	do
Bk. of Whitehall	do	*Virginia.*	
Broom co. Bk. Bing.	do	Bk. of Va. & Branch.	1
Central Bk. Cherry V.	do	Farm. Bk. of Va. do.	do
Chatauque Co. B'k	do	Bk. of the Val. & Br.	do
E-sex Co.

ALGIERS.

The Paris Moniteur contains the following:—"Several hostile tribes had plundered our allies and neighbors, the Beni Urgins, of their cattle, and escaping with impunity, had been encouraged to enter by night into our establishments, and, being expert thieves, carried off some of our horses, mules, and implements. General d'Uzer, the Commander in Chief at Bona, having learnt that the stolen property had been taken to the Oulet d'Attia, a tribe settled about five leagues off, resolved to chastise these depredators, and at the same time intimidate the Arabs, by making a great display of force. Consequently, on April 21st, at midnight, he marched out of Bona an advanced guard of 520 cavalry and some light infantry, under the command of Col. Perregaux, following himself, in half an hour, with 800 men of infantry and engineers, and a battery of artillery, moving in the deepest silence. At day break the tribe of Oulet d'Attia were completely surrounded; but, at the first musket shot, the tribe of Beni Acoub, one of our most hostile enemies, hastened with all the cavalry and infantry it could assemble. A brisk firing ensued, during which Col. Perregaux hastened to send in the rear the flocks and cattle he had captured. This made the enemy attack us with increased fury, but they were completely routed, by two brilliant charges of our cavalry, which left thirty one Arabs dead on the field, and made six prisoners. Upon this a retreat was made in the finest order; but, after marching a short distance, Col. Perregaux halted his men, to allow them to refresh themselves, and afterwards returned to Bona without further interruption. Gen. d'Uzer, after restoring to our enclosures eighty head of cattle that had been carried off, distributed fifty three oxen to the Karessas, fifty cows, as many calves, and 100 sheep to the Beni Urgin, and twenty oxen to another tribe, which, though called Oulet d'Attia, is friendly to us. He then returned to the guilty tribe of Oulet d'Attia the remainder of the cattle brought off, who, on their side, gave up the horses and objects they had taken from us. The severe lesson these received has had a great effect in the country, so that several inhabitants of Bona, who, on their way from Constantine, were plundered to a large amount by the numerous tribe of El-Cahal, have had all the stolen articles restored to them."

Extracts from late London papers.

The Prison of Munich.—The principle of this excellently regulated establishment is, that every one in it gains his own bread. Every prisoner is obliged to work at his own trade, so that there is no kind of handicraft that is not going on within the prison walls. It is like a general manufactory—carpenters, blacksmiths, saddlers, tailors, shoemakers, dyers,—all seen plying their trades: but no one is forced to work beyond what is necessary for his own sustenance; whatever he gains by his labor more than suffices to maintain him, is kept until the term of his imprisonment expires, and is then given to him—deducting a quota for the expenses of the establishment. There is a separate workshop allotted to each trade; the prisoners work in company, and are permitted to converse upon allowed topics—overseers being of course present. Shortly before I visited the prison, a man whose term of punishment had expired, received no less than 800 florins, (about £83 sterling,) upon leaving the prison. Criminals who are admitted at so early an age as not to have yet learned a trade, are permitted to make choice of one, which is taught to them. Women (who are rigorously separated from the male prisoners) follow their trades also; we see embroidery, stocking weaving, straw hat making and plaiting, and all the other kinds of labor in which women are engaged; women who have been servants before, are servants still—cooks are cooks—housemaids, housemaids. In fact, the interior service of the prison is performed by the criminals, and all their wants are supplied by themselves or their neighbors. I tasted the soup and meat in the kitchen, and the bread in the bakehouse, and found both excellent. The proceeds of the sale of articles made in the prison (i. e. the surplus remaining after the expenses of the establishment have been paid, and the prisoners maintained) to be kept for the benefit of the prisoners themselves, generally amounts to 50,000 florins—upwards of £6000 per annum.—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

Anecdote of Francis I.—Count Furstemberg, the commander of a strong band of mercenary Germans in the king's service, was suspected of subordination to destroy his majesty; and we are told:—"Francis refused to credit the tale when Tremouille first apprised him of Furstemberg's design. In a short time there came a confirmation of the intelligence, and Tremouille asked permission to chastise the count from court. But this Francis refused, and used a measure of his own to ascertain the fact. One day, when he was going to hunt, he took the best sword he could select from his armory, and commanded the count to keep near him during the sport. After having for some time chased the stag, the king turned aside, and when he saw himself alone with Furstemberg, in the deepest part of the forest, he said, drawing his sword, "What think you? is this sword a good one?" The count, after handling it, said he had never seen a better. "You are right," said the king, "and it appears to me, that if any gentleman should have engaged to slay me, and knew the strength of my arm, and the bravery of my heart to accompany it with this good sword, he would think twice before he assailed me: yet I should always reckon him a great villain, if being alone altogether, hand to hand, he would not dare to execute his enterprize." To which the Count replied with some astonishment, "Sire, the villany of the enterprize would be indeed great, but the folly of him who should desire to execute it would be scarcely less." The king received back the weapon with a smile, replaced it in the scabbard, and hearing the chase near him, set spurs to his horse, and rejoined the company. The next morning the count went to Robertet, the treasurer, and told him, that as his pay was insufficient, he should be under the necessity of quitting the royal service, unless it were doubled. Francis sent back word, that if he were discontented with the terms upon which he entered his service, and which satisfied others of equally good birth, he was not disposed to offer any objection to his wishes. The count then said he would say adieu, and go. He could not wait a decent time, but went and took leave of the queen mother and Francis, as the latter was sitting down to table. Every body was astonished at his sudden departure, till the king explained it, by his relation of the previous incident. The count was afterwards taken by the French, in sounding the Marne for the emperor to pass, in the invasion of 1544, and sent to the Bastile as a spy, from which he was only liberated by a ransom of thirty thousand crowns."—*London Jour.*

A dread of Russian aggrandizement was the leading motive for the late interference of France and England in the wars of the East. To counteract the policy of Russia, which has been steadily aiming for half a century at the possession of Constantinople and the European provinces of Turkey, they hastened to put an end to the war between the Porte and its rebellious vassal. They feared a close alliance between the Sultan and the Emperor against the Egyptian invader, by which the capital and other strong holds of the Turkish Empire would be thrown open to Russian occupation and influence, preparatory to an easy seizure and subjugation. They therefore arrested the progress of Ibrahim, and have contrived to take away all pretence for an immediate occupation of Constantinople by Nicholas, and all excuses for retaining any part of the Sultan's possessions, as indemnity for expenses, or security for future contributions. Peace has been made upon such terms as only delay the accomplishment of the Russian wishes. Every conflict has heretofore ended in bringing them nearer to completion, and the issue of the present arrangements, under French and English intervention, is no exception to the series of successes. A war openly prosecuted against Mehemet Ali, aided by France and England, promised but doubtful prospects of success. It would have been made a war of European interests, and the end might not be so certainly favorable to Russian supremacy. A new government, entirely separate from Asiatic Turkey as well as from Russia, comprehending the new Greek kingdom, and forming a new European power, has been frequently suggested as the necessary and safest issue of a continental conflict for the remnants of the dismembered Ottoman Empire. The danger was too great, and the issue too uncertain; the Russians have accordingly been saved from the difficulty by a peace, which leaves the Porte at their mercy hereafter. Nothing has been done to compromise them with the rest of Europe, while every thing they could have desired for future plans, has been done to their hands. The provinces of European Turkey are totally indefensible, and may be seized at any time without expense or obstacle, when ever the occasion arises or is made.

A very different aspect might have been produced, had Ibrahim been permitted to prosecute his triumphs and seize upon the capital. A new dynasty, a vigorous monarch, with a large army, and numerous resources, might have proved the most formidable obstacle to the further progress of Russia for some time to come. The termination of the controversy in its present mode, seems to us to have been the most favorable to the Russian policy, and to their certainty of ultimately possessing the whole of European Turkey. The other powers were clearly afraid of bringing on war, and disturbing their own domestic policy of foreign enterprizes. They temporized—and Russia is the gainer.—*Balt. Amer.*

DEATH OF MR. WALSH.

MADRID, May 28.—With profound grief we announce to our readers the death of Mr. Charles S. Walsh, Secretary of Legation of the United States at this Court. This gentleman had been some time ill, till, at length, having exhausted all the resources of medical science, he determined to try the effects of a change of air. Accordingly he left town, accompanied by his physician and a faithful attendant, in order to proceed to Valencia; but his sickness overcame him on the way, and he was obliged to stop at Quintanar de la Orden, where he fell a victim to the violence of a confirmed consumption. What makes the affliction more grievous is, the fact that he was cut off in the bloom of life, being not more than 32 years of age, and in the midst of a distinguished career.—The deputy of the Minister of the United States, who arrived at Quintanar soon after the death of Mr. Walsh, made arrangements for the celebration of funeral honors, with all the respect and decorum which time and circumstances would permit.—There was no want of co-operation on the part of the authorities, civil and ecclesiastical; and he was interred (conformably to the intentions of said Minister) with all the honors due to his rank.—Under this sad bereavement, it may serve to console the family of this gentleman, to know that nothing has been omitted to prolong his life, that he was surrounded with all the aids which science and friendship could dictate, and that he died recognized by the Church as a christian catholic.—*Poulson, July 17.*

Relics of Mary, Queen of Scots.—Certain interesting relics of this never to be forgotten queen of sorrow as well as of beauty, are yet among us, and in the possession of personages of her own gentle sex. The celebrated casket, said to have contained the fatal letters produced to excuse her condemnation, grace the cabinet of the Hon. Miss Grimson. The pearl necklace which used to adorn her beautiful neck, in the bright days of her charms and her power, is the sometimes ornament of her no less lovely countrywoman, Miss Macdonald. And the hallowed little cross, which lay on her bosom in the hour of execution, is regarded as a sacred inheritance in the family of the Duchess of Richmond. And, perhaps, what is the most affecting relic of them all, the last garment which folded rounded her in the last act of that horrible scene, and stained with her blood, is in the possession of the House of Throckmorton. Some touching verses show how often it has been enbalmed with a tear from the gentle eyes of Lady Throckmorton, the beautiful friend of the sweet bard of "The Task."—*English paper.*

A Relic.—It is said that a good woman who has been married for many years, and not had any children, has purchased a piece of the dress of the Duchess de Berri, in the hope, that the possession of this holy relic will procure her the happiness of becoming a mother.

The nature of Mr. Webster's reception in the West has been remarked with an applause and satisfaction, which strike us as particularly just and opportune. A generous heart and electric judgment seemed to come forth to welcome suitably, a man of national services and national reputation, who had expounded and vindicated our scheme and bond of Union, with the intelligence of a thorough constitutional jurist, the spirit of an American patriot, and the threats of a practised orator. Party spirit cowered and yielded to the general conviction, that the celebrated visiter was himself entirely superior to it when he undertook and accomplished the defence of the federal constitution and government.

As he had felt and acted, so have his manly fellow citizens of the West of what party denomination soever. They said to themselves and to each other—"this is the truly eminent and able man of the North;—no counterfeit, no pageant; he has served his country and added to our common stock of repute, by the fair exertion of transcendent talents, by noble and enlarged sentiments of devotion to the national weal, and the salutary success of his masterly efforts. When we greet him as a patriot, an orator, a great lawyer, and enlightened statesman; when we recognize in his powers, attainments and career, civic merits of the highest order, we act according to undeniable realities,—we overstep no proper bounds; we create no illusions; we are not flattering any loose prepossessions, nor betraying the credulity, but confirming or rectifying the judgment, of the people: and we do but justice, at the same time, to the interest and attention which we have bestowed on public affairs, and to the conscience with regard to public characters, which no circumstances should make us violate. As the voluntary champion of the constitution comes without office, political power or patronage, our credit for independence and liberality of disposition is the more involved."—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Examiner, a paper recently established in Washington, (D.C.) by Mr. Davis, a gentleman from South Carolina, to advocate the election of DANIEL WEBSTER as the next president of the U. States, holds the following language.

"However anxious some of his friends may be to withhold his name for a while from the public as a candidate for the Presidency, yet it cannot be disguised that the people have already announced him as their candidate, and it is to them alone he will look for that rational support which is every where expressed and every where increasing."

☞The Hon DANIEL WEBSTER is daily expected here from the west. A meeting of the citizens, without distinction of party, has been held, and a committee appointed to invite him to partake of a public dinner. He left Pittsburgh on the 10th inst., and expected to stop a few days at Bedford springs.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

The editor of the Cincinnati Daily Advertiser, in an article of considerable length, enters into an explanation of his past attachments to presidential candidates, confessing that until the *veto* he was for Jackson, and then he declared for Mr. Clay, but he is now satisfied that Mr. Clay cannot be elected, and hence, he is no longer a Clay man. This, we suppose, cannot be called premature, because it is really pulling down and not hoisting the flag. We may, therefore, suppose that the Daily Advertiser is ready to aid the election of some one whose sentiments are similar to those of Mr. Clay, but whose chance of success is greater. *U. S. Gaz.*

Toasts at Bedford, Pa., on the 4th of July.

By Dr. Watson.—President Jackson and his Proclamation—When danger approaches, the arts of democracy cannot avail: it is then the doctrines and measures of federalism display their safety and efficiency. Democracy for the demagogue; but federalism for the preservation of the Union.

By A. Kerns, Vice President—Preservation and Improvements of Bedford, Fire Engines, Hose, &c., Limestone streets, and Brick or Gravel Pavements.

By James M. Russell, Vice President.—Washington's Farewell Address, Webster's celebrated speeches in the United States' Senate, and President Jackson's Proclamation—Orthodox commentaries on the Texts of political science contained in the writings of Hamilton, Jay, and Madison.—While such doctrines prevail, the Union is safe.

Ludicrous Error.—The New Bedford Gazette tells a "short story" of a drunken subject who mistook the shadow of a swinging sign for a handkerchief; his attempts to pocket which "caused great laughter at the time."

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1833.

☞The proprietors of daily papers, with which we have heretofore exchanged, are requested, from the receipt of this number, to forward their paper daily.—We shall, at all times, gratefully acknowledge the courtesy of those who are willing to meet us on these terms.

Cholera.—On the 18th instant, there was one case of Cholera Asphyxia, at the corner of Liberty and Seventh streets, which proved fatal, and one man, John Augustine, recently from Germany, admitted into the Hospital.

On the 19th, there was one case of Cholera, a colored woman, on Water street, which proved fatal; and one person, Geo. H. Munday, recently from Philadelphia, not Cholera, admitted into the Hospital.

On the 20th inst., John Spillen was admitted into the Hospital, laboring under the premonitory symptoms—improving under treatment. The Hospital Report of the 21st, states that Munday and Augustine were convalescing.

On the 21st inst., Christopher Longnickle, and Dorothy his wife, were admitted, the former in a state of collapse, and his case very doubtful, the latter was convalescing. All the other patients were doing well.

The above comprise, we believe, all the cases which occurred in this city from 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, the 17th, till 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 22d.

Important Discovery.—About eleven months ago, Mr. John Murray commenced boring for salt, on the south side of the Monongahela river, a short distance above the bridge, and just opposite the eastern end of this city, and persevered in his work for the period of ten months, when he had bored to the depth of 627 feet, and struck a body of salt water which has sufficient force to rise thirty feet above the level of the earth. The water is said to be stronger than the average of the water on the Kiskeminitas; about seven thousand gallons are discharged, spontaneously, in every twenty four hours, which quantity is sufficient to make twelve or fifteen barrels of salt. It has been discharging at this rate ever since the vein was struck, about three weeks ago. Mr. Murray thinks that, by the aid of a pump, sufficient water can be raised to make fifty barrels per day.

We deemed this matter of sufficient interest to induce us to seek an interview with Mr. Murray, who is a very intelligent man, and from whom we obtained the above, and the following, information.

In boring, they struck the first rock, a kind of slate, at the depth of thirty three feet, which continued for eighty eight feet, variegated in color, some red, like red chalk; some perfectly white, all pretty much alike in substance. They then came upon sand stone, of a grayish red color, which continued, with occasional interruptions, for ninety feet. They next came upon another vein of slate, very like the first, and variegated in the same way; and immediately below this they found a stratum of limestone seven feet thick, the only limestone discovered. From this down to about 590 feet they passed, generally, through a kind of rotten, dark gray sand stone, with occasional shells of harder sand stone, with portions of iron. The next thirty feet was very hard boring—the first ten of these was through a gray sand stone, almost as hard as granite, the other twenty five through a perfectly white and very hard sand stone. Struck salt water at 625 feet, but not enough; went two feet deeper, where they got the vein now relied upon. When the chisel struck this last vein, it fell about two and one half inches, thus indicating the depth of the water.

In their progress they passed through the following strata of coal—

At 133 ft. struck a vein	10 inches	thick.
' 230 do	3½	feet thick.
' 440 do	3½	do
' 480 do	3½	do
' 580 do	3½	do
' 602 do	4	inches.

Found gas at every vein of coal, except the first, which continued to discharge three or four weeks from each vein. Mr. Murray thinks that the gas now discharged would light an establishment larger than the Exchange Hotel in this city.

We consider this discovery as important, not because salt water is now, for the first time, discovered in the immediate vicinity of this city, but because Mr. Murray was the first to penetrate to the depth of more than six hundred feet, and there found a larger and richer stream of salt water than had been used before. Mr. Murray expresses a decided opinion that salt water may be found any place about Pittsburgh at a depth of six or seven hundred feet. We are told that Mr. Anshutz, who owns the salt works on the south side of the Ohio, one mile below this city, is so well pleased with the result of Mr. Murray's enterprize and perseverance, that he is determined to sink his well to a similar depth.

When we expressed to Mr. Murray our surprize that he had not passed through the thick stratum of coal which Mr. Anshutz discovered in boring his well, he replied, that the strata of stone coal were frequently intersected by vertical clay banks, and supposed that he might have fallen upon one of them.

Mr. Murray has certainly much reason to be pleased with the result of his labors; his salt well is advantageously located, and we hope that his enterprize and perseverance will be liberally rewarded.

In the last Mercury we noticed a long address to the public, signed Patrick Mulvany, in which there is the following sentences.

"To cap the climax of their ignorance or stupidity, all that portion of the city north of Market street, from Diamond alley to Fifth street, is embraced in *two different Wards!!!* "Tell it not in Gath." Yet this notoriously stupid act was passed, though we had two members of the House, Irwin & Bayne, and Mr. Hays in the Senate, to guard against error."

Now, we have carefully examined the law, passed at the last Session of the Legislature, and cannot discover the slightest ground for the assertion that "all that portion of the city, north of Market street, from Diamond alley to Fifth street, is embraced in two different wards."—The assertion is utterly false, and the writer of the address has shamefully imposed upon Patrick Mulvany. There is not one word in the law of the last Session about this particular part of the city—not one word affecting that portion of the city *north of Market street*, from Diamond alley to Fifth street. The following is the only section altering the old boundaries of wards, and we think our readers will look in vain for any thing to justify the assertion of the writer of Patrick Mulvany's Address.

"SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passage of this act, *all that portion of the south ward* of said city, which lies north and east of Diamond alley, and *is bounded by Grant street, Diamond alley, Market street, and Fifth street*, be, and the same hereby is, attached to the east ward; and all that portion of the north ward of said city, which lies south and west of Marbury street, and is bounded by Marbury street, Liberty street, the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, be, and the same is hereby attached to the west ward."

"That portion of the City *North* of Market street, and between Diamond Alley and Fifth street," was by the Act of 1829, placed in the *West*, not the *South* Ward, and is of course unaffected by the Act of last Session.

A "*Hoosheroon*," of Illinois, would say that, the writer of the address was "rather too quick upon the trigger."

The Lives of Washington and Jefferson—by Stephen Simpson.—This work has been received, in this city, and is now for sale by John I. Kay & Co. Market street. We have looked over it, hastily, and are much pleased with it.—Mr. Simpson, like all other intelligent and unprejudiced men, is an ardent admirer of the pure and upright character of Washington. He is also evidently friendly to Thomas Jefferson, but as an honest biographer, he feels compelled to condemn much of the conduct of the third President. The truth of the matter is this—the man who wishes not to think hardly of Jefferson, must endeavor to forget him—his conduct and character cannot bear scrutiny. His advocates may declaim about the author of the Declaration of Independence, safely, but when we come to see the inward man—and he has, by his own act, exposed his heart to the world—we find much, very much, to condemn.—We shall, hereafter, extract liberally from this book.

The following extract coincides so fully with the opinion which we, some time ago, expressed upon the same subject, that we cannot refrain from fortifying ourselves by this authority.—The note to this extract clearly establishes what we have always understood to be the fact, that Mr. Jefferson directed his works to be published.

"We may consider as among Mr. Jefferson's last acts, the publication of his '*Memoirs*,' '*Anas*,' and '*Correspondence*,' which we have understood, that he marked for publication, previous to his demise, with his own hand.* That his own mind was sound and sane at that period, will not admit of a doubt. The works, therefore, which he thus ordered to be placed before the people, *must be estimated as performances published by the author during his life time; and not as posthumous productions*, for the publicity of which he was not responsible. The fact that he arranged and directed their publication, *is sufficient to stamp them with the character of his living works, as much so, as if he had* corrected the proof sheets, as they fell from the press."

"*I have this fact from Roberts Vaux Esq. who derived his information from the grand son of Mr. Jefferson; and which is important, as it dispels a general error of opinion, that his grand son acted with INDISCRETION in making the publication, when, in fact, he had no MORAL agency whatever in the act."

Proscription.—On the 1st inst. Mr. BENJAMIN EVENS, a Clerk in the Auditor General's Department at Harrisburgh, was dismissed from office, with five days' notice—his course in politics has *cost him his place!* Mr. Evens is an accomplished scholar, an excellent scribe, a gentleman of good character, with a family looking up to him for support—for which he was dependent upon the station he held. He is a zealous and consistent democrat, and *refused to bow the knee to Samuel M'Kean!* He took an active part in supporting Jackson, Van Buren, and Wolf, but he has exercised his right, as an independent citizen, to oppose the Secretary of the Commonwealth—for such independence he has been *dismissed*, by the "soul and body" at Harrisburgh. And who has taken his place? Has another equally competent and respectable friend of the National Administration been substituted in his place? No! CHARLES MOWRY, a *Bankrupt Canal Commissioner*, the most abusive *Clay* editor in Pennsylvania, and still a most bitter and vile opponent of Gen. Jackson, has received the right hand of fellowship from Samuel McKean! Yes, Charles Mowry, whom the Commissioners of the Internal Improvement Fund have reported as a *defaulter to the Commonwealth*, is the favorite to whom the Clerkship has been awarded. Why is Mowry such a favorite with M'Kean? Is it because his old files of papers will show him to have written more vile and scurrilous articles against General Jackson and his administration than any other man in Pennsylvania? Is it because Mowry enjoys the friendship of Samuel D. Ingham, and published the articles written by him at Washington during the winter of 1832, over the signature of a "looker on?" Yes, Ingham, Mowry, and M'Kean are "birds of a feather"—two of them were displaced from office for misdemeanor—M'Kean has had one of them reinstated; and if, by *double dealing*, he can secure his election to the United States Senate, he will then give up his present office to Samuel D. Ingham! While such arragements are being made and contemplated in this State, *would it not be advisable to have Mr. Evens take the place of a young Mr. Wolf, at Washington? Under present circumstances, some demonstration of this kind will be expected by the friends of the rejected Minister in Pennsylvania.*"

The above extract, from the *Danville Intelligencer*, a sterling Jackson paper, published in Columbia county, is conclusive evidence as to the *kind of harmony* which exists in the ranks of the Jackson party. The hint about the dismissal of the son of Governor Wolf from his clerkship at Washington, will not, we think, be acted on *until after the election*. It is the policy of the Van Buren men to cry out *harmony! harmony!* until they have secured the election of their friends to the legislature—then Mr. M'Kean and his friends will be kicked, and cuffed, and laughed at, too, to their hearts' content.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG—The remarks of Mr. Herschell on dew, are nothing more than a statement of the evidence on which Dr. Wells grounded his theory. Dr. Wells found by experiment that the earth, and all vegetable substances, as well as the materials of animal covering, indicated, soon after sunset, a lower temperature by the thermometer, than the air did a few feet above the ground, or distant from the object whose temperature was tried to be ascertained.

The theory of Dr. Wells, was for some time almost universally received. It seems, however, to be in some parts too hypothetical, and in others, to lean on facts insufficient to account for all the phenomena. When a general conclusion is drawn from experiments, it ought to be of universal application; and if it be not so, the experiments have been erroneously interpreted: Sir Isaac Newton justly made it an universal law in inductive philosophy, that a cause should not only be true, but *sufficient* to produce the effect. Dr. Wells and Mr. Herschell have assigned true causes, but not sufficient to account for copious deposits of dew.

A cold surface will collect moisture upon it from the air around, and this often so copiously as to appear in beautiful pearly drops before the eye. But why does the superior coolness of grass in a dense shade, during the day time, never collect any sensible moisture? Why is the under side of the leaf of the tree unsuffused by the moisture which its cold should attract? Why in Peru and Chili are the dews more copious than any where else, though their sky cannot be more clear than in many other places?

The thin covers with which many gardeners protect their delicate plants, and a curious experiment of Dr. Wells, would lead us to the conclusion that dew is formed principally, not by the attraction of moisture from the ambient air, as is done by a tumbler of cold water, but while this may be a part of the cause, and really and truly almost always operating, yet the principal cause is very different. Gardeners spread a thin cover at some distance over their tender herbs, and they are sufficiently protected from the influence of cold; and Dr. Wells formed a little covering of pasteboard, like the roof of a house, and put ten grains of wool under this cover, set at right angles to the wind, and ten grains in the open air. In the morning, the covered wool weighed only twelve grains, and the exposed, sixteen. The pasteboard, he says, radiated back the caloric to the covered wool, and the exposed sent it off to the higher regions of the atmosphere, and so became colder, and attracted more moisture. We are not told, however, what was the difference of the cold, and it would have been of no use though he had told us; for he informs us, that though the earth and grasses are often twelve or fourteen degrees colder than the atmosphere three or four feet above, that this is no measure of the quantity of dew which falls—for the most abundant fall of dew often takes place when the difference is not more than three or four degrees.

Mr. Lessly supposed cold pulsations of the air, originating in its higher regions, and communicated downwards through its warmer strata, to be the cause of dew. Dr. Gordon, however, very justly remarks that this could never make the earth colder, or any thing on it, than the stratum of air immediately above; a thing inconsistent with Dr. Wells' observations The tendency of the earth & vegetables to cool sooner than the air, and evaporation, may both contribute a little, though very little, to the phenomena of the dew. Vapor, arising from the earth, will be caught by the cool grass and other vegetables, and, with the moisture residing in the air, will tend to dew over the surface of vegetation; but were there no other cause, the fields of the earth could never be refreshed, like the vales of Chili and Peru, where no rains fall, to fertilize the ground.

It is agreed, by all, that vapor ascends into the air, and this, the most of philosophers allow, by a chemical attraction from the heated and rarified particles of the atmosphere, which ascend by their specific lightness; that is, the colder particles from above, press under these lighter particles, and never desist from such an operation, till they are elevated to strata of their own specific gravity. Now, after the sun sets, this process still goes on; but as the surface of the earth receives now no renewal of heat, the first particles that ascend from the surface of any object on which they have been incident, carry of their contingent of moisture; others and others succeed; hence, the surface of the earth is soon cooled down, on the same principle that the sailor wets his thumb, and holds it up to the air, to learn, by a sensation of cold upon the first dried side of it, in what direction the wind is blowing. Cold particles still press on from above: in a little time, as those on the surface are not heated as when the sun was above the horizon, the earth is covered over with a cold accumulation of them, and the whole strata for some distance above, become mixed, and assume a lower temperature than before. When the cold particles descend from a thin air above, and more, comparatively, of the warm particles remain below, the most copious fall of dew is occasioned. And when, owing to a denser air above, more cold particles, comparatively descend, less dew is formed. The reason is, air has a capacity for water, not in proportion to its increase of temperature; but in a much greater ratio; and when much of that air which was warm below, remains, though it be little cooled down, yet it gives out a copious deposit. Hence, when, as is sometimes the case, by a rush of very cold particles from above, the ground is cooled down twelve or fourteen degrees below the air a few feet above, the dew is never abundant. So Dr. Wells' experiments show that when the surface of the earth was cooled, 12° or 14° below the air above, little dew was perceived.

There can be no dew during wind, for the agitation of the atmosphere continually brings to every surface particles of air not saturated with moisture, and these lick up what is beginning to be deposited. There can be none in a cloudy night: for the clouds are then comparatively low; and the cool particles, which are descending from above the clouds, are robbed, by the attraction of the warmer vapor through which they have to come, of any moisture they possess; are detained by the adhesive property of the vapor till their temperature is much elevated, and then when they come to the lower strata, they absorb the moisture themselves instead of causing it to be deposited. The dew is less abundant on some stones, and sand, because these absorb it, as they do the first drops of rain which fall on them.

It is always warm in a cloudy night, but that the heat is reflected from the clouds is a mere hypothesis. On such occasions our warm air is not pressed upwards as the cold particles of air, which come from above, have met with warm air where the clouds are, and cannot but assume nearly the temperature of the lower strata to which they are proceeding.

Hoar frost is nothing but dew congealed. It lies thick on the roofs of houses, and on horizontal surfaces, but on boards standing perpendicularly no hoar frost is found. The air that surrounds them is full of vapor, an' their cold surface tends to attract it, but the effect is never perceptible.

The view we have given is, that the particles of the air are for ever ascending and descending; in ascending they carry up vapor, and in descending, after sunset, those cold ones poured down on the surface of the earth, at first send up the light and warm particles, loaded with moisture; but a kind of equilibrium comes to be formed after some time, and the whole air to a considerable altitude is lowered in temperature, and the temperature being reduced, it cannot retain its moisture, but this distills in the form of dew.

From the Uniontown Democrat.

THE MONONGAHELA.

The following letter was handed to us by Mr. Stewart, and approving of the object proposed, we recommend that a meeting of the citizens of Fayette, who feel interested, be held at the Court House, in Uniontown, the first Monday in September, being the first day of our next Court, to choose ten delegates, to meet such delegates as may be sent from Virginia, Greene, Washington, and Allegheny counties, at Greensburgh, to adopt such measures as are best calculated to promote the contemplated improvement. It will be perceived that we have selected the very day suggested in the following letter for the meeting of the delegates at Greensburgh, as the most suitable for our county meeting, knowing, that during our Court week, many of those most warmly interested in the work, could not possibly attend. We have, therefore, taken advantage of the discretion which the letter gives us about fixing the day for the meeting of the delegates at Greensburgh, and leave it to our friends of Monongalia to appoint some other more suitable time for that purpose.

MORGANTOWN, 13th July.

Dear Sir—A few weeks since, I read the Report of Dr. Howard, on the improvement of the Monongahela, furnished by you to Mr. Goff for publication. It appears to me conclusive, that it is the only way the river should be improved; and, in order to give it the greater weight, I would suggest the propriety of our meeting at Greensburgh, in Greene county, on the first Monday in September, to urge upon Congress this mode of improvement, and the extension of it up to this place. For this purpose, let ten persons be elected from each of the counties of Fayette, Greene, and Monongalia, and, if possible, Washington and Allegheny, to memorialize Congress. If you deem this the most acceptable course, we would at once fix upon a day for ten of the neighborhoods of the county to appoint delegates, and you could do the like.—I have fixed the day, 1st Monday in September, as best suited for us; it may not be so to your people, therefore we will accept of any other day.

I will be very much gratified if I can hear from you immediately upon this subject, as no time is to be lost.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.,
THOS. P. RAY.

Hon. A. STEWART.

The West India Colonies.—The following statements, which we subjoin, from the official returns for the year 1829, will be some guide as to the value of these colonies to the Mother country:

The exports from these colonies to England amounted to	£9,087,919
The same to other parts	3,000,000
Gross exports	£12,087,919
The imports into the colonies, from England, amounted to	£5,521,169
The same from other parts	3,100,000
Gross imports	£8,621,169

And this trade gave employment to 18,000 British seamen.

According to the Dublin Journal, the number of Protestants who have emigrated from Ireland during the last few years is as follows:—In 1829, 12,000; in 1830, 21,000; in 1831, 29,500; in 1832, 31,500—making a total of 94,000 during the short space of four years.

An ingenious piece of mechanism has been invented by young Louis Napoleon Bonaparte for the firing of artillery. It affords the important advantages of firing the guns in the wettest weather, without priming them, with much greater expedition than usual, and with perfect certainty and safety. Experiments have been made in this country since his arrival, and have completely succeeded. Artillery seems to form the principal study of this young Prince, as it did that of his great uncle Napoleon in his earliest years.—*Atlas.*

Joel Clough, who is to be hanged on Friday, the 26th instant, was lately seen by a very respectable and intelligent gentleman of this city, who found in him no symptoms of either insanity or penitence. His state of mind may be judged of by a question which he addressed, a few days ago, to one of his confidential friends, in these words—"If you were in my situation, would you have one clergyman or two, to go with you on the 26th?"—*Phila. Chronicle.*

The reader may not have remarked, that in the word *abstemious*, the five vowels in the alphabet stand in their grammatical order—*a, e, i, o, u.*—The word *facetious* presents the same accidental singularity, and *facetiously* brings in the *y*.

Extract from the Review of the Baltimore Market, Wednesday, July 19th.

FLOUR.—Sales of Howard street Flour from stores, have generally been made at $6 per barrel for July inspection. The wagon price is generally at $5 87 1-2. A load of Pennsylvania superior *new*, was inspected this morning on Pennsylvania Avenue and taken at $5 87 1-2 per bbl. Several sales of *Susquehanna* Flour, in good order and condition, have been made at $5 87 1-2.

GRAIN.—The supplies of *new* wheat are still small. Sales of reds have been made at $1 15 a $1 25; a good lot of 300 bushels was sold yesterday at the latter price. Limited sales of white wheat at $1 25 a $1 30. *Corn* is without change in prices. Sales of white have been made at 62 cents per bushel. The article is now in considerable demand.—Yellow corn is also in demand at 63 cts. Small parcels of Rye have been sold at 70 cents. Oats have declined in price; we quote to day at 28 a 31 cents.

WHISKEY.—This article is still very dull, and remains without change in price. We quote hhds. at 28 cts. *Susquehanna* in bbls. 30 a 31 cents.—The wagon price of bbls. is 27 cents, and store price of the same 31 a 32 cts.—*Patriot.*

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

ELIZA W. LOGAN intends opening a selectschool for Young Ladies, on the first of September, in Allegheny town. The school will be kept in a brick house, on the S. W. corner of the Diamond.

E. W. Logan, having visited the schools at the East, for the purpose of ascertaining the best system of instruction, hopes to merit the approbation of those who will patronize her school.—Instruction will be given in all the English branches.

The Rev. J. F. Halsey will give lectures on Rhetoric, Philosophy, and Astronomy. Lectures on Sacred History, by E. W. Logan. The young ladies will be taught true grace and dignity of manners, and to avoid that affectation which is unworthy of beings designed for immortality.

The government of the school will be gentle, but firm. Each young lady shall have a copy of the rules of the school.

TERMS OF TUITION.

English branches, per quarter,	$5 00
Painting and Drawing,	3 00

References—Rev. JOSEPH KERR,
JOHN HANNEN, Esq.,
Mr. JOHN IRWIN,
Mr. JAMES BROWN,
HUGH DAVIS, Esq.

July 23, 1833—3t

PROPOSALS

WILL be received, on or before the 29th instant, for executing the Plastering Work at the Western Penitentiary. For further information, apply to

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞The other papers of the city will insert the above. July 23, 1833—2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WALTHAM—a Novel; being the 3d vol. Library of Romance—edited by Leitch Ritchie.

Discourses and Addresses on subjects of American History, Arts, and Literature, by Gulien C. Verplank.

The Lives of Washington and Jefferson, with a Parallel: by Stephen Simpson—2 plates.

Pictures of Private Life, by Sarah Stickney—1 vol., 18mo.

Domestic Portraiture; or the successful application of Religious Principle in the Education of a Family: by Rev. Legh Richmond—1 vol.

The above are just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co,
July 23—tf. No. 44 Market street.

Bibliotheque Choisie de Litterature Francais.

SELECT Library of Modern French Literature—No. 1 contains "Les Ecorcheurs ou L'usurpation et La Peste, Fragmens Historiques—1418—Par M. Le Vicomte D'Arlincourt."

The above work is published semi monthly—each number contains 60 pages closely printed. Price six dollars per annum, or five paid in advance. Apply to JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Booksellers, No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. July 23—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that they have appointed the Fourth Monday of September next, to hear us and our Creditors, at the Court House, in the borough of Mercer, in said county.
WILLIAM BEATTY,
SAMUEL BEATTY.

☞The United States Gazette, Philadelphia, and the Louisville Public Advertiser, of Louisville, Ky., will please publish the above advertisement weekly, for three successive weeks, and forward the papers, containing said advertisement, with their bills, to James S. Craft, Pittsburgh.

July 23, 1833.—w3t

Commission and Forwarding Business,
AND GENERAL AGENCY.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership for the transaction of the above business, at Louisville, in Kentucky.
WILLIAM SRODES,
LEANDER CLARKE.
June 18, 1833—3m

New & Valuable P...

VOLUME 4, *Condensed Cha...* Reports of Cases decided in ... of Chancery, in England; edited by ... ham, Esq., Counsellor at Law—con... cases decided by Lord Elden, Lord Cha..., Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls, and Sir John Leach, Vice Chancellor, as reported by Mr. Jacob and by Lord Lyndh

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,

AND FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, No. 162 Liberty street, opposite Sixth street, are constantly supplied with the following Liquors in quantity, of their own manufacture, which they will sell, wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms:

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Caraway do.
Gin,	Perfect Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
Alcohol,	Lemon do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Annisseed do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

Having made arrangements in the East for a regular supply of FOREIGN WINES and LIQUORS, they will always have on hand a large and general assortment. Their present stock consists of the following:

French Brandy,	Sweet Malaga Wine,
Holland Gin,	Madeira do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Lisbon do.
Port Wine,	Teneriffe do.
Red do.	Claret do.

Also, New England Rum. Monongahela Whiskey, by the barrel, &c. Grocers, Tavern Keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

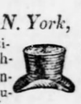
July 5, 1833—swlmw0m.

SATIN BEAVER

HAT MANUFACTORY,

NO. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

WILSON & SMITH, from N. York,



RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns, that they have commenced the manufacture of the above beautiful and elegant article, so much admired and worn throughout Europe, and the principal cities in the United States.

W. & S. beg leave to observe, that, after various experiments, they have at last succeeded in bringing this Hat to the highest state of perfection, and they can assert, with confidence, that in point of color, lightness, elasticity, durability, and general beauty of appearance, they cannot be surpassed by the most expensive Hat that is made. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine them, and judge for themselves.

Wholesale Dealers supplied at the same prices as in the New York markets.

April 23—1y

ABSCONDED from the Clinton Paper Mill, Steubenville, ABRAHAM WILLARD, an indented apprentice to Henry Holdship & Son.

All persons are cautioned against employing, *harboring, or trusting him, as we will pay no debts* of his contracting.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

June 21, 1833.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of William Leet, Esq., late of Sharon, in Beaver county, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, on Tuesday, the 20th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, situate in Beaver county, viz:—

No. 1, a plantation and tract of about 200 acres of land, with the allowance for roads, &c., situate about 4 miles from Beavertown, near to the Harmony road, in New Sewickly township, subject to the lease with John Whitterbarrett, the tenant in possession, which expires 1st April, 1835.—There is coal and lime stone on this tract.

No. 2. An Out Lot of 10 acres, near Bridgewater, which will be divided and sold in 4 separate parts.

No. 3. A Lot of Ground adjoining Hugh Hamilton, near Bridgewater, 52 feet on Cherry alley, and upwards of 200 feet in depth.

No. 4. A House and Lot in Sharon, at present in the tenure of Washington Willis and John Frazier.

No. 5. A Lot of Ground, 60 feet front, in Sharon, Main street, and 130 feet in depth.

Terms of Sale—One half cash, and the other half payable in one year. For further information, apply to Jonathan Leet, Hugh Hamilton, or Jonathan Davis, near Beavertown, or to the subscriber, at Sewickly bottom.

DAVID SHIELDS,
July 12, 1833—tl6A. *Executor.*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Complete Periodical Library.

FORTY Eight Pages Weekly—nearly 2,500 pages a year, for five dollars, furnishing, annually, select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear—Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, the most approved European Annuals, Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. &c.

The 'Complete Periodical Library,' will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed; printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers; frequently into one. New works will be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought to the very fountain of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when, without it he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be reprinted and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or thirty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2500 pages, annually, equal to FIFTY common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be COMPLETE IN ITSELF. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he pleases, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK.
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM,
Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May, 1833.

May 21, 1833.

FOR SALE,

20 SHARES City Sixes, redeemable in July, 1835. Apply to
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
May 24, 1833.

GERMAN PIANOS.

JUST received three Elegant Piano Fortes, direct from Leipzig, Germany, with 6 octaves of Keys. These Pianos are manufactured expressly for the American climate, and can be warranted to stand in tune. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine them before they purchase elsewhere. Prices, $300, $290, and $210.

For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S
Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street.

June 4—4w

National Portrait Gallery.

THE National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans—conducted by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia, and James Herring, New York—under the superintendence of the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Number sent as a specimen, contains the Portraits of Israel Putnam, Andrew Jackson, and Miss Sedgewick—price 50 cents per number, or $6 per year. Those wishing to subscribe for the above work, will please call at the Bookstore of

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. May 31, 1833.—tf

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TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

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25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.

March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER.
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D, WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coaches, Barouches, Chariotees, Coriolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE.
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

New Hardware Store,

NO 66, WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

SMITH & MELLOR,

TEACHERS OF MUSIC on the Piano Forte, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Flute, Violin, and Violincello. Pupils on the Piano Forte, Organ, Guitar, and Singing, will be instructed at their dwellings, or at the Music Room of the subscribers. For terms, &c., apply at their Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street, between Wood and Market. SMITH & MELLOR.

June 21, 1833—tf

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14 HHDS. N. ORLEANS SUGAR—received per Steam Boat Envoy, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, June 7, 1833.—tf

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

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OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes:

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appea to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831.—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. wher he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes*, among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipzig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship: of these a steady supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufactory, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices; together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods.*

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 *Acres of Land,*

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made.

Terms of payment—one half of the purchase money down at the time of sale; one fourth in six, and one fourth in nine months, with interest.

RUFUS S. REED,
President of the present Town Council.

Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7.—ts]

MRS. BARLOW would be willing to receive into her family, three young Ladies, for Board and Tuition, in French, Italian, Music, for the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, and Writing. For the latter branches, Mrs. B. will have the assistance of a competent English teacher.

Terms, $200 per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance.

Mignonnette, Bank of the Ohio, May 21.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.

December 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.

Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE.

April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte
FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

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FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, }
JOHN SNYDER, } *Ex'rs.*

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

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BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

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To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and